



YAKEEN-2022

Transport in plant -DPP -01

1. Plants do not have a
 - (A) Vascular system
 - (B) Vascular bundle
 - (C) Conducting system
 - (D) Circulatory system
2. Plants have to move substance
 - (A) Over short distances
 - (B) Over long distances
 - (C) No need of movement
 - (D) Both A and B
3. Movement of gases inside the plants through
 - (A) Active transport
 - (B) Long distance transport
 - (C) Simple diffusion
 - (D) Osmosis
4. When we compare plants with animals for movement than movement of molecules is
 - (A) Longer distances in plants
 - (B) Shorter distances in plants
 - (C) Moderate distances
 - (D) Only by diffusion
5. Water absorbed by root passes to
 - (A) All over the plant
 - (B) Leaf
 - (C) Tip of growing stem
 - (D) All of the above
6. Food manufactured by leaves has to be moved to
 - (A) Root tips
 - (B) Dead part
 - (C) Old leaf
 - (D) All of the above
7. Movement of molecules over short distances are
 - (A) Within the cell
 - (B) Entry into cell
 - (C) Cell to cell
 - (D) All of the above
8. In plants xylem involve in transport of
 - (A) Hormones
 - (B) Water and mineral salts
 - (C) Nitrate
 - (D) All of these
9. Translocation of substance involve
 - (A) Long distances transport
 - (B) Transport of only organic nutrients
 - (C) Gas diffusion
 - (D) Cell to cell transport
10. Transport of Xylem sap is
 - (A) Polar
 - (B) Bidirectional
 - (C) Unidirectional
 - (D) All of these
11. Transport of organic food can be done by
 - (A) Xylem
 - (B) Phloem
 - (C) Multidirectional
 - (D) Both B and C
12. Nutrients can be re-exported from
 - (A) Mature leaf
 - (B) Meristematic region
 - (C) Storage organs
 - (D) Young leaf
13. From storage organs nutrients are withdrawn and cannot passed on to
 - (A) Meristematic region
 - (B) Shoot tips
 - (C) All growing points
 - (D) Fruits
14. Polar transport occurs for some
 - (A) Proteins
 - (B) Amino acids
 - (C) Phospholipid
 - (D) Hormones
15. Passive transport is mediated through
 - (A) Use of ATP
 - (B) Kinetic energy of particles
 - (C) Without energy utilization

- (D) None of the above
16. Which movement is always along the concentration gradient
- (A) Movement of gases
 - (B) Facilitated diffusion
 - (C) Osmosis
 - (D) All of the above
17. Simple diffusion of gas play role in plant
- (A) Movement of oxygen out of leaf
 - (B) Movement of carbon dioxide inside leaf
 - (C) Movement of water vapours out of leaf
 - (D) All of the above
18. Diffusion is a process which is
- (A) Fast process
 - (B) Dependent upon living system
 - (C) Random
 - (D) All of the above
19. Diffusion process depends on
- (A) Density of medium
 - (B) Temperature
 - (C) Cell membrane permeability
 - (D) All the above
20. Which molecules diffuse fast across membrane
- (A) Small sized lipid molecules
 - (B) Large sized lipid molecules
 - (C) Large size polar molecules
 - (D) Small size polar molecules
21. Movement through channel is
- (A) Passive
 - (B) Downhill
 - (C) Type of diffusion
 - (D) All of the above
22. Molecules with hydrophilic moiety pass through cell membrane with the help of
- (A) Enzymes
 - (B) Disaccharides
 - (C) Carrier proteins
 - (D) Nucleotide
23. In water channels type of aquaporins proteins
- (A) 18
 - (B) 6
 - (C) 8
 - (D) 7
24. Porins are present in all except
- (A) All Bacteria
 - (B) Plastids
 - (C) Some bacteria
 - (D) Mitochondria
25. Channels present in membrane is
- (A) Specific
 - (B) Show saturation
 - (C) Show inhibition
 - (D) All of these
26. Which is true for facilitated diffusion
- (A) Slower than simple diffusion
 - (B) Passive
 - (C) Increase concentration gradient
 - (D) Uphill
27. Carrier protein pass the molecule by
- (A) Passage through the carrier protein
 - (B) Rotation of carrier protein outside to inside of membrane
 - (C) Diffusion
 - (D) All the above
28. Uniport allows the movement of
- (A) One types of molecules in the both direction
 - (B) Two types of molecules in same direction
 - (C) One type of molecule by lipid layer
 - (D) Single molecule through channel
29. In active transport, the carrier proteins are called pumps as
- (A) they use energy
 - (B) Uphill
 - (C) pass them against their concentration gradient
 - (D) All the above



30. The movement of water from higher concentration of water to lower concentration is called

- (A) Osmosis (B) Diffusion
(C) Endosmosis (D) Exosmosis

ANSWERS

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|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (D) | 12. (C) | 22. (C) |
| 2. (D) | 13. (D) | 23. (C) |
| 3. (C) | 14. (D) | 24. (A) |
| 4. (A) | 15. (C) | 25. (D) |
| 5. (D) | 16. (D) | 26. (B) |
| 6. (A) | 17. (D) | 27. (B) |
| 7. (D) | 18. (C) | 28. (D) |
| 8. (D) | 19. (D) | 29. (D) |
| 9. (A) | 20. (A) | 30. (A) |
| 10. (C) | 21. (D) | |
| 11. (D) | | |





Note - If you have any query/issue

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